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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to nate rejected that purpose.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. dication wish to have rejected articles returned they

A Eulogy and a Fact.

In the eloquent words that follow, the Oregonian of Portland, Oregon, attempts to measure the full extent of the knowledge and power of New Jersey's distinguished Chief Magistrate:

" WOODROW WILSON brings to politics an A quaintance with all that man has tried to do in the past. He knows the successes and the fallures of the human race. He has read the record of the glorious revolutions that have ended in tyranny, of the experiments beginning in enthuslasm that have trailed out in sordid disaster; of fruitless victories and martyrs dead in vain, and in spite of it all his most salient trait is hellef in the future. Nothing daunts his invincible courage. Nothing dims his faith in the people.

The little statesman studying the history of decade trembles to think what will happen if 'the mob ' takes control of the Government. Woop-BOW WILSON, with all the past before him, interpreting with sure sense of justice the record of all the ages, speaks unreservedly for democ racy. . . With the scholar's interest in the past and his reverence for the ghost of what has on Mr. Witson combines a greater interest in what is. His sense of present reality is keen. He has the statesman's grasp of current facts and the philosopher's understanding of what they mean. He reads the motives of men, appeals deftly to their deeper feelings, and leads them to do his will."

High praise for any merely human being! As high, perhaps, as anything that was ever said of THEODORE ROOSE-**▼ELT**, in the day of him.

From an editorial article in the same number of the same newspaper we derive this candid statement about the actual working of the initiative and referendum in Oregon:

"The Legislature is being set aside. It has Diaz type can deal with. been degraded and humiliated. Nothing it does is final. It has largely lost its representative character. It has ceased to be directly responsi ble to the people. It evades, shifts, dissembles sidesteps. It has gone down in public estimation.

Yet the Oregonian is for the initiative and referendum, just as Governor WILson is-or has been since he became a practical politician. It calls upon the Governor of New Jersey to assist in restoring the instrument to its "true function." This is reactionary.

The Democratic Programme. The announcement from Albany that the Democratic majority has decided larly delivered: upon a programme will be variously received. The programme itself is a curious maze of personal legislation. It contains, the Albany despatches declare, measures to abolish the State Highway Commission and the State Water Supply Commission chargeable to the Governor, a charter revision rightly or wrongly ascribed to Mayor GAYNOR, and a direct primary bill drawn in obedience to the demand of the Hon. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

By a curious coincidence it appears that neither the Governor nor the Mayor on May 8 another letter from the postnor Mr. HEARST is to be consulted in the master. Here it is: matter of the form of the legislation which is promised in reference to their tions pertaining to the . . . paper that you himself deserted by his admirers because wishes. Thus the highway legislation receive from St. Louis, Mo., which you were to is in several striking details vastly dif- answer and return to this post office, but I have ferent from that "reorganization" con- not yet received your reply. There will be three templated by the Hon. JOHN A. DIX, the drafting of the charter revision measure is left to the Hon. Roy B. SMITH rather than to the Corporation Counsel of this town, and the direct primary legislation promises to be little more than a handsome label on an empty box.

In the matter of the Highway and Water Supply commissions it is unlikely that there will be any prolonged protest if both are "reorganized" into a Democratic rather than a Republican shape. The Water Supply Commission was a creation of the Higgins administration continued by Governor HUGHES as a convenient berth for a faithful secretary. The Highway Commission adopted by the Hughes administration was in large measure the legislative creation of the Hon. JOTHAM P. ALLOS, which acquired merit by adoption

rather than from its real parent.

From the very outset of his administration Governor DIX has sought to demonstrate his "business" capacity by reorganizing both these commissions. With a measure of justice he has complained of the anomaly of an independent highway commission beyond the direction of the Governor or the Legislature. As for the reofganization of the Sunniy Commission of the West of the Sunniy Commission of the West of the Sunniy Commission of the Sunniy Commission of the Sunniy Commission this is a commission of the Sunniy Commission of the Sunniy Commission that the Emperor to the Sunniy Commission of the Sunniy Commission of the Sunniy Commission of the Sunniy Commission of the Sunniy Commission the Sunniy Commission of the Sunniy Commission that it is sund person to supply the difference in the Commission of the Hon. Oscar W. Uypyr-Consulted in the reduction of the Hon. Oscar W. Uypyr-Consulted of the Hon plained of the anomaly of an independs ent highway commission beyond the direction of the Governor or the Legislature. As for the reofiganization of the lature. As for the reofiganization of the Colonel Boutleaux, in addition to accommission, this is a commission, the very standard describing the necislature. A study of sensitive manner of doing it.

The Experience of the provisions of the "constitutional" bill as it stood before the Reichstag. They had urged the disadvantage resulting to Individuals & the Public. Prevent Legeror as much as possible all incommission. civic usefulness, and it has obtained aviation.

The prejudice of the present administration in favor of the Democrats is human, if pronounced. But for the public there is only one programme at Albany that can please, and that is the programme that promises an early adjournment.

The Critical Period in Mexico.

For thirty-four years the people of Mexico were accustomed to the rule DAILY, Per Year 6 00 of PORFIRIO DIAZ with the army at 2 00 his back. He maintained order, if DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 sometimes with a high hand. The country made a long advance toward civilization and prospered wonderfully. There were mutterings of discontent from time to time, for taxation was burdensome and the great landowners and capitalists controlled the courts. The peons, who make up the majority of the people, were oppressed and fleeced of their savings. Complaints were disregarded, and it seemed futile to organize opposition to the Government. At last it became possible because a man of wealth took up the popular cause. He was treated with contempt by the Federal authorities at first, then arrested as a disturber of the peace, and finally driven over the line into the United States, where he began a propaganda

against the Government. Suddenly the Government capitulated when it was supposed to be making preparations to stifle the insurrection with the regular army and the loval rurales. DIAZ, the great soldier and experienced President, long supposed to be terms with the leader of the rebellion, whose successes in the field were insignificant and who was regarded only fame of Porfirio Diaz as a patriot and administrator had pervaded every adobe hut in Mexico. His deeds were household tales. He was Mexico's greatest man, and was known to be such in the world's estimation. After DIAZ, what?

absolutism and unprepared for democracy, have unexpectedly received their liberty. There is no strong man in Mexico at the present moment of transition. At the head of affairs there is a red on a field of white with a blue margin, trained diplomat and cultivated man. but he is expected to share the responsibilities and patronage of government with the leader of the insurrection, a man of good intentions and amiability, but who is not even a politician. The Federal army, hostile to one and indifferent to the other, cannot be depended upon. proposal to merge the army with the insurgents for the purpose of restoring order is fantastic and obviously impracticable. The date for the popular election of a President is still distant when the pressing needs of the country are a perfectly navigable stream and that considered. There is time and room for conflicting ambitions. In the critical interval anything may happen, dislocation of the temporary and makeshift organization, demoralization of a people that has never enjoyed power, and have promised the right of way, the Kanchaotic conditions that only a man of the

The Official Tone. In the course of his remarks in the Senate on the alleged unfair treatment Post Office Department, Senator Davis along the valley to furnish a land of Arkansas called attention to an incident in which the attitude of a certain class of subordinate Government em- lips of Representative BORLAND and the ployees is delightfully revealed. The junior State Senator, it will be the greatest out how the mailing list of the periodical knew. Topeka, all water, may doubt that under investigation was made up, and the boat will ever reach its destination; the following questions were sent to St. Louis, all beer, may jeeringly refer to certain persons to whom it was regu-

' Are you a subscriber!

How did you become a subscriber? Did you pay the full subscription price? If

not, how much did you pay?

Is the paper sent you free! If so, by whom? " Was the subscription obtained through the . . . ! If so, upon what terms?"

These inquiries were signed by the HUDSON of South Bend., Ind., on April and the senior State Senator have to put 28, 1911. Mr. Hudson did not infringe on his leisure or working hours to answer them. His neglect brought to him

" About two weeks ago I sent you a list of quesmore days allowed you to send in your reply, and wish you would do so immediately before this matter will be referred to higher officials."

This imperious demand nettled Mr. HUDSON, but did not stir him from his cerpt from a letter shows:

" What answer, if any, do you want me to make Please notify me at once. As yet I have ignored the questions, as I consider it none of the postmaster's damned business."

If the correspondence of this postmaster is a fair sample of the manner goes up to 105 degrees at least. in which Mr. HITCHCOCK's subordinates approach the public for information and the tone they use in their efforts to acquire knowledge, the opposition that and productive milch cow. The poor has been aroused against the campaign beast kicks at last. to exclude from the low priced mail classification periodicals not entitled

plan devised by the Hon. Thomas Mott dents that occurred during the years OSBORNE to provide himself with a 1909 and 1910 contains valuable suggestions for minimizing the dangers of good judgment that should be the fruit of

legislative support only after Mr. Osponce had been got rid of.

If the Democrats have decided to used, and twenty-nine in 1910; in 1909 the

Audige.
For this leason a time must come when a
man is disqualified for the temperate administration of justice. Many courts have drive out all Republican officeholders mistakes of airmen caused twenty-one fixed the limit of service at the seventieth in the State Government and then ad- accidents, and in 1910 the number was year, and it is a great pay that the tenure of office should ever be for life. journ promptly we do not believe the also twenty-one; in 1969 "atmospherical The Supreme Court of the United States, public indignation at the former project perturbations" accounted for four acciill court riplance the joy at the later | dents, and in 1910 for twenty five, in 1900 | sessoned men, cannot afford to retain mere til courterbelance the joy at the butter denis and in till for twenty hye, in the figure leads or superannuated Judges, no It is a small question a herior the sal- the improduce of spectators and the matter how creditable or houghster may anes of certain commissioners support conditioneous attempts of airmen to fly have been their cureers. Democratic or Republican statesmen, with some not clearly defined conditions, ' New York, June 1.

gave rise to eight accidents, and this number increased to twenty-six in 1910. Of forty-seven accidents in 1909 three, or per cent., were fatal; while in the following year twenty-eight of 101 accidents, or 28 per cent., were fatal. There is one class of accidents that generally result in the death of the airman, those due to the breaking of the sustaining surface, which usually takes place at the junction of the wing and the fuselage. When the motor stops or other mechanical parts go wrong the peril of the operator is also great; of seventeen accidents resulting from trouble with the machinwas not as high, nine fatalities in fortytwo accidents. The mistakes were as follows:

" Attempting to rise too quickly. Such mange res cause the speed of translation to diminish and then the machine loses its lifting power.

" A bad turning; namely, one which is too shar or made at an insufficient height.

" A bad landing."

Bad turns caused twenty-four accidents, three fatal; and bad landings eight, of which three were fatal. Proportionately as many accidents occurred to biplanes as to monoplanes. The investigating committee recommends that pilots be dressed in anti-shock suits, and that those who operate monoplanes wear clastic belts holding them back to the fuselage, to avoid being thrown against the motor in front of them when an accident occurs. But the most valuable recommendations omnipotent if not infallible, had made relate to imperfections in the machines. gabilité be established, to be given only after a thorough test of machines by as a rich man turned reformer. The experts. Fixed landing stations are proposed, and the suggestion is made, to inventors presumably, that the airman carry on his vehicle an instrument that will warn him of a dangerous reduction of speed. The publication of local meteorological conditions, particularly as regards the direction and force of air stake in the game. We have more right The Mexican people, habituated to currents, is strongly recommended.

> The steamboat Chester, flying the Kansas City-Missouri River flag, "K. C. is coming up the Mississippi. She was fitted at New Orleans with oil burning engines, steel bottoms proof against snags, and three tunnel propellers that will churn up sand in the shallowest channel. The start was propitious:

" As the Chester swung out into the river this morning its engines turned as smooth as oil, the three tunnel propellers beat the yellow water into a foam and the boat crept easily along against the swift current under low steam pressure

Kansas City awaits the Chester with more anxiety than Thessaly awaited the return \$20,000,000 or any greater appropriations on the river. The City of the Kaw is aflutter with preparation. The ferryboat to the Clay county flats is to forbear using the water unnecessarily, the cat fishermen sas City Yacht Club will go down stream to greet the new arrival. The pilot of the scout boat Anne Russel bringing in his daily reports says that the river is free from snags but that there are "a few places that must be watched" and that at Missouri City it looks pretty ticklish. of a St. Louis publishing concern by the With the Hunt and Polo Club mounted

With the Hunt and Polo Club mounted along the valley to furnish a land escort, school children in white ranged along the bluffs, the Missouri Naval Reserve lined up at the bar, and pæans on the lips of Representative Borland and the junior State Senator, it will be the greatest wet day that the head of navigation ever knew. Topeka, all water, may doubt that the head of the latter of the command. The copy is exact.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, WEST POINT, June 1. Librarian. Post Office officials were trying to find wet day that the head of navigation ever the Chester as splashing the Miss its sides "like a fat man taking a bath in reports of the vessel's progress may be discouraging:

"The river still is failing an inch an hour and iddle of the river at night, fighting the current,

But never fear, the Chester will arrive in spite of snags, sandbars and "ticklish Postmaster and were sent to one C. L. places," even if Colonel WILLIAM NELSON their shoulders to the stern and push. Kansas City has been on the quest for almost a quarter of a century and is determined to bring the golden fleece home.

> Fate is heartless to the Hon. RICHMOND & Missing of any there bel after every action of PEARSON HORSON. Captain HORSON found Skirmish with the Enemy. As also any other remarkable occurrences which may need expla he took off his coat to address a graduat ing class of young ladies at Anniston, Ala. According to a despatch from that place

" President GLASS had brought his girl students to hear Hobson, but when the Congressman shed wilful his coat he called to his girls and led them out of Des President GLASS said he did not think that a gentieman would remove his coat at a public gathering where ladies were present."

sive, to wear a shirt waist. It is all a of extreme Neclective lishers, however, as the subjoined ex- occasion, when the sun's rays are oppresmatter of fashion. In mitigation of that he was about to discuss the Japanese peril. The plea entitles him to clemency. for the blood rushes to his head when he is on this subject and his temperature of their Health.

> For fifteen years the Democratic party has been Mr. BRYAN's chattel, his patient

well trained, logical processes, especially in

BENEX.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PERIN. April 27.-There have been some interesting political managuvrings during the last three months. The British, Russians, French and Japanese are all pressing China, the former too actively and the latter too passively. The unde clared intention of Japan makes the uncertain question that is on the lips of every one here: What is Japan going to demand this coming season? mands are generally made during the summer, when the other legations are for the most part away at the seashore. That St there are some more worries for China from that quarter is very likely. It is beery five were fatal. The percentage of lieved by many here that Japan will dedeaths due to mistakes of the airmen mand the renewal of the Port Arthur lease, the extension of the railway from China Crown lands
r coun- Suez Canal shares, &c. Kirin east to the coast of Corea. cannot resist her, and is any other coun-

try going to do it for China, especially with England as Japan's ally? The pressure from foreign nations is the cause of the formation of a volunteer citizens' military movement. there is yet no hint of seriousness in the movement, it bears a strong resemblance in its origin to the beginning of the Boxer organization in 1900. It is the direct result of the pressure of foreign nations It is an effort on the part of the great underlying mass of Chinese to do something for the country. In some of the provinces the Government is distinctly encouraging the movement; in others it has ordered the Viceroy or Governor to suppress the movement and not to allow the people to assemble for discussion. Japan is reported to be watching this movement most closely.

The American loan for the reform of the currency has been signed, but we get only one-fourth of what was offered to us. Thus it is urged that a certificat de navi- The American group apparently made terms with the banking groups of England, France and Germany. Perhaps it is better for China for the four Powers to participate. It makes a stronger com bination against Japan and Russia and tends to prevent isolated action on the part of the participators.

Some of the Americans here look for great things from this beginning. It is the first time that we have ever had any now to participate in the discussion of Without a penny of added taxation if Parliament Chinese matters at the international council table than we ever had before. Will The tone of the Chancellor of the Exchequer cil table than we ever had before. the United States back it up?

A NEW WASHINGTON LETTER. Brigadier-General Smallwood Instructed

I pon Discipline and Training. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: library of the United States Military Academy has lately received an important auto graph letter written by General Washington in 1777, a copy of which I enclose. I was presented by Mr. William J. Bryson of Chicago through Cadet George McC. Chase. So far as is known the letter has not been printed

It is especially important because the General in Chief is writing to a General of Jason and the Argonauts, for her arrival of Brigade for the purpose of giving him is expected to show that the Missouri is detailed instructions for the conduct and a perfectly navigable stream and that discipline of his troops. There were no printed army regulations to refer to in those congress may fearlessly go on spending days. The General sets down one by one the principles to be observed, and even the details to be followed. He writes out of his immediate experience; his letter reflects that experience, and shows the state of the army at that very moment. Orders must be given for absentees to join their corps and the Brigadier is to "see that it is done." The rolls and returns heretofore received have not been satisfactory; the General in Chief prescribes the exact manner in which they are to be made out, just as if he were writing to a company clerk. It is evident that such minute directions are felt to be necessary. Great attention is to be paid to essentials, arms, ammunition, cooking; men are to be taught "the use of their legs" in marching, "which is of infinitely more importance than the manual exercise." And so throughout the letter, every sentence speaks of condi-

To Brigadier General Smallwood: in: You will enquire minutely into the State ondition of your Brigade & Order every Officer the affair. It wants to know whether the treaty & Soldier belonging to it, not usefully employed was worth while, seeing that Sweden has not reone of those half and half tubs"; even the in recruiting, or in the execution of any command duced any of its imports on German wares. The

that it is done Make strict enquiry what measures the commanding Officer of each Regiment in your Brigade is taking to compleat it to the Establishment & see that no means are Left unessay'd to accom plish this desirable End. Let none but trusty & diligent Officers be sent upon this Business. Such as have a turn to this Service. & you have good hopes will not misapply their time or the

Money committed to their Charge.

Every Monday you are to render to the Adjutant General a correct return of your Brigade at the foot of which, a perticular account is to be given of the absentees, Naming the Hospitals those returned on Command are engaged in-Mention is also to be made of the Killed, Wounded

Compare always the last return made you with the one preceding it & see that they correspond, or the Alterations satisfactorily accounted for, that no error or abuse may escape unnoticed. incorrected. & unpunished if the mistakes are

Desertions having been very frequent of late, endeavor to discover the cause of them, that a remedy may be applied. One Step towards preattitude of inaction. His sentiments on the subject he confided to the publishers, however, as the subjeined expension when the sun's rays are outgres.

Captain Hobson's offence it is pleaded Condition of the Soldlers Arms, Amunition, & Accoutrements, as also to the manner of Cooking their Victuals: & as far as in your power lies cause the Men to appear Neat, Clean, & Soldie like, not only for appearances, but for the Benint

> Improve all the leisure time your Brigade may have from other Duties. In Manouvring & teach-ing the Men the use of their Legs, which is of inwith the Men

Incumbrance of this ideal & do not upon a March suffer the So Hers to throw their Arms or Packs into waggor's unless they are sick or Lame.

Let Vice & Immorality of every kind be discourtable for the Provinces, one fine day, and aged as much as possible in your Brigade & as a rising from the Ministerial bench he read a decree Chaplain is allowed to each Regiment see that the Men regularly attend divine Worship. Gaming they say, dissolving he body. The act was Men regularly attend divine Worship. Gaming they say, dissolving of every kind is expressly forbid as the foundation manifestly punitive.

unless they shall Interfere with General tilt en at Head Quarters in Morris Town this 26th day of

G. WASHINGTON.

The budget statement made to the House Commons by Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancel of the Exchequer, last month gives little encouragement to those who would like to believe that England is going to the "demnition bowwows. It deals with a large accrued surplus, a prospe-

crease in the national debt. Here is a table showing the total estimated re enue for the fiscal year 1911-12, with its sources:

Tax revenue:	
ustoms and excise	C69,600,000
eath duties	25,150,000
lamps	
and and house tax	
roperty and Income tax	
and increment duties	
	£152,050,00
Non-tax revenue:	
ostal, telegraph and tele-	
phone	225,740,000
rown lands	
uez Canal shares, &c	1,226,000
aca commit amore of erriting	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

2,200,000

Miscellaneous ..

... £181,716,000 Mr. Lloyd George proposes to pay out of income £12,452,000 of the public debt. This, with £24,800. 000 for interest and some minor items, makes 000 for interest and some minor items, makes his consolidated fund estimate £37,036,000. The usual supply items of the budget total £143,948,000.
Two new items appear this year, £2,500,000 to pay Members of Parliament salaries of £400 a year apiece, and £50,000 for the preliminary expenses apiece, and £50,000 for the preliminary expenses of the Lloyd George national insurance scheme. These four figures give an aggregate of contemplated expenses of £181,284,000, and this compared with the estimate of revenue, as above, shows a gross surpius of £432,000. Mr. Lloyd George, however, has discovered that there is an element of protection in the present duties on cocoa, so he proposes to lop them off to the tune of £45,000 a year. There are also grievances in respect to the present liquor license laws which he will remedy at a loss of £50,000. He will therefore have an at a loss of £50,000. He will therefore have an actual surplus of £370,000, which, he says, will cover contingencies.

He reports, however, an actually realized surplus of £370,000.

plus of £5,607,000, of which he proposes to pa £2,257,000 into the sinking fund. Among the in-teresting uses to be made of the rest may be men-tioned £1 500,000 for the construction of tuber-culosis sanatoria and £250,000 to build a light ratiroad from the Thika River to Nairobi in East

George said he hoped naval expenses had touched their limit, but old age pensions had gone up to £12,415,600 a year. As the national Insurance scheme would not take effect until May 1, 1912, only preliminary expenses had to be met this year, but next year he would have to find £2,500,000 for it and the year after £4,125,000; in 1914-15, £4,781,on. This however, he thought could be don throughout his speech was exultant. He boast of the Liberals' debt paying feats. In three years Mr. Asquith had paid off £42,360,000. He nodestly said he could not hope to rival that performance himself, but his own record for three cars was £26,000,000. "So in six years," said he interest payable of £2,200,000. This record, he said, was unprecedented for such a period of time. Even so, he went on, the system of taxation instituted in the budget of 1900 had not had time to develop fully. The land taxes in particular had not had time to mature. Then he dwelt on the growth of British trade "by leaps and bounds," the diminution of unemployment, and the prospects of fine trade ahead because of a good crop

nutlook everywhere except in Russia.

The Opposition accepted the statement very ordially. Even Austen Chamberlain said it was extremely satisfactory," only cavilling at the proposal to pay Members of Parliament.

Swedish-German Treaty of Commerce. Sweden and Germany have just negotiated of the bargain. Germany had to give up all ope of bluffing from the outset; the Stockholm

When Germany not long ago made increases in many of the rates in her tariff. Sweden took prompt action by raising hers, not only to the same degree but several notches higher. This pained Germany deeply and her objective in the treaty discussions was to obtain reductions to the ates or thereabout. She had no success what

The strength of Sweden iles in the fact that not only are her markets necessary to Germany as an outlet for German manufactures, but also certain of her natural products are indispensable to German industry. Thus Germany bought to German Industry. Thus Germany bought from her last year some \$6,000,000 worth of timber and \$12,000,000 worth of Iron ore. So necessa Germany is the iron of the mines in the nor Sweden that the one thing Berlin stood out for was a clause in the treaty guaranteeing that the export duty on this commodity should not be increased. Sweden made the concession for a term of five years.

the proper Authority or Sick in Hospitals, to incident is not uninteresting as showing that a Join their respective Corps immediately & see strong Power cannot always impose its will upon a weaker one.

Protection for India.

the growth of political thought among the In-dian peoples which makes it necessary as a measure of appeasement.

Nothing in recent years, he said, was more marveilous to him than the advance of political understanding throughout Asia. The indian Administration could not ignore it. To do so would be to drive elements which were mos valuable in Indian life into sedition. necessary to recognize that from an industrial point of view India is a young country.

Then he went on to compare it with Canada. also a young country. Canada had created it manufactures and become strong through th artificial aid given to its industries by protection Of course india was different in that it was no contiguous with any great manufacturing Power as was Canada, but it did "touch up against com petition." and if it was desired to create great industries there he saw no way to accomplish it

from the Indians themselves. Industrial success was the obvious solution of all the most impor-tant internal problems of the empire, including that of discontent and disaffection.

The speech has attracted a good deal of at-tention, as Lord Minto has been both Viceroy of India and Governor General of Canada.

Alsace-Lorraine Situation

So far from promising an improvement in the attitude of the people of Alsace Lorraine toward the German Empire, the constitutional project ing the Men the use of their Legs, which is of ininitiely more importance than learning them the
Manual Exercise. Cause the Officers to attend
regularly & perform their part of these duties
with the Men.

You are not to accept the Resignation of any
Commissioned Officer; but upon a Vacancy hap
pening in any Peciment in your Brigade you may
Commissioned Officers thereof. A Recommend
The Commissioned Officers thereof. A Recommend
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of every kind is expressly forbid as the foundation of evil & the cause of many Gallant & Brave Officers' kinn tannes of exercise for amusement may not only be permitted but encouraged.

These instructions you will consider as Obligation of the passage of the control of the p

of teaching french in the schools of districts where crop except cotton and silk.

CHIPS OF OLD WORLD POLITICS. French is the majority language contribute in no way to fix the status of the country in the future or to give it the opportunity to work out its own invited to inspect the Work by Col.

destiny.

In the concession of envoys to the Bundesrath the province gains nothing, since these envoys are to be direct appointees of the Statthalter, who is in turn the direct appointee of the Kaiser, holding office at his will and pleasure. This dependence of the Statthalter on the Emperor's pleasure is of the Statulater on the Emperor's pleasure is another unforgivable grievance, and taken along with the structure of the provincial Senate, which also remains a dependency of the imperial will, it is regarded as robbing the people of all control over their domestic affairs. In fact they say they are in practice no worse off now than they will be if the "constitution" is adopted, and now there is the adventure that their groups are open. there is the advantage that their wrongs are oper and exposed, crying to the world for redress and justifying the recalcitrant attitude which they

repeal scientific staff at the National Physical Laboratory making a series of important tests in the development of military aeroplanes. The department experts do not regard the present types as approaching in any degree the ideal for war purposes.

See Soft regard that the make rates for full true traffic and it is of importance to the steamship interests to have the question of canal tolls settled as speedily as possible.

Col. Goethals said that the canal work was purposes.

var purposes.
In all existing machines the man remains the controlling factor. The pilot must pay unrelaxing attention to the management of his aeropiane or eise disaster is liable to ensue. For war uses a flying apparatus must be developed which is more independent of the filer. It should be selfpolsing and have certain power of automatic adjustment to aerial vicissitudes

The experts studying the subject have devices by which it is possible to determine with minute accuracy all the disturbances to which a machine s subject either through alteration in the position models in what is known as the laboratory's "wind channel." Other experiments are being made to find alloys of great strength cor with lightness by which wood, which is able for war purposes, may be replaced in the structure of the machine. It is hoped in the long run to produce an aeroplane far tougher and far

more stable than any as yet in use.

In the meantime practical work with the best machines available is not neglected. The work at the military demonstration held some ten days ago at the Hendon Aerodrome by the Parliaago at the Henden Aerodrome by the "Arhamentary Aerial Defence Committee included despatch carrying, bomb throwing and scouting. Missiles were dropped at heights of 200 and 1,000 feet "with fair accuracy." Bodies of troops sent out without the knowledge of the aviators with test messages were made in time that even automobiles could not have equalted except on roads cleared of all other traffic, an impossible condition in war.

A final demonstration was that of packing and unpacking machines for transportation. This was accomplished in periods ranging from nine to eleven minutes. mentary Aerial Defence Committee included despatch carrying, bomb throwing and scouting. Misslies were dropped at heights of 200 and 1,000 Considering the supply items in detail Mr. Lloyd

Arabian Christians Protest.

The difficulty of unification of the Turkish Empire is again libustrated in the municipality of Beyrout. This time the Young Turk leaders have shown signs of slarm and their spokesma has adopted a conciliatory tone. A despate from Constantinople sent by a number of Aral Deputies in the Parliament to the Mussulman dent. The despatch enjoined upon them the need to work for the unity of Mussulman Ottomans

The municipality in consequence appealed to the local press to uphoid this cause and thus serve the country. Immediately one paper pointed out that the expression "Mussulman Ottoman" unity was not warranted as applied to Turks and Arabs. It was also pointed out that the use of the word Mussulman shut out the Arabian Christians, at least a million and a half in number, who might accept the name of Ottoman as a common designation for the empire but couldn't accept the religious qualification

The patriarchs and other Christian authorities were urged to unite for the defence of native civilian employees to be affected, whethe arab Christians. The Christian members of the the movement is in the interest of econ were urged to unite for the defence of native Arab Christians. The Christian members of the movement is in the interest of economy and the expenditures that will be necessitated by the move. Under the new plan of the War Department of constantinople protesting against the use of the phrase "Mussulman Ottoman Union" as unconstitutional.

The despatch expressed a sincere desire to put

but declared that the offensive phrase of the protest, "we conceive it to be Ottoman, but independent of every rite." The Christians, it went on, refused to be treated as a negligible q A million and a half of them living in t flayets would not make an appeal for Christian Ottoman unity, but they would demand that the inconstitutional attitude expressed in the Depuappeal be modified.
all Bey, the Minister of the Interior, re

sponded to the protest. In his telegram to the press of Beyrout he said: The only basis of the special committee elected by the House policy of the present Government being Ottoman to make an investigation of the sugar inity, every personal declaration contrary to trust held its first meeting to-day. Conthis principle, even though it emanate from Depu-We hasten to declare this, thanking the Christians might possibly interfere with presen of Beyrout for their patriotic zeal.

A Manx Constitutional Crisis. The little Isle of Man, famous for talliess cais sentatives Baker of California, Garrett of and a producer of best sellers, is in the throcs of Tennessee and Malby of New York was a constitutional crisis. It lies about midway be-tween England and Ireland and it has 220 square of possible entanglements with the

fine members, two thirds chosen by the people and one third appointed by the King, who at Another sub-committee was appointed by the King. and one third appointed by the King, who at present names them all. The right of initiating expenditure is to remain with the House of Keys. an elective body of twenty four members. The Governor is to have a final yeto.

Court and approved by the King, or rather by the Home Office in London. The island is much worked up over them, and opinions differ. It is probable, however, that there will be some shak ing up to the Island Government

Beyond the Pacific. The populations of the four principal cities of

New Zealand and the	increases	in five yea	rs are:
Cuy.	Popul	atron.	Increase
Auckland	110	,000	22.00
Wellington Christchurch Dunedin	91	(000),	9.00
Christchurch	86	,000	9,00
Dunedia	68	,000	5,00
Japanese sliks hav			

years, says American Ambassador T. J. O'Brien of Tokio. The special tariff on certain imports into For-

ciude services to Singapore, Java, Bombay, Yokohama, Australia and San Francisco. A new shipyard is to be built at Shanghai.

The Japanese Government of Corea has bought the Seoul waterworks for \$1,400,000. As yet they Only 1,600 profit earning proposition. of the 13,000 Japanese families in Seoul have run ning water in their houses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: courageous, venerable and distinguished dissenting member of the Supreme Court several years. Commander Davis was is respectfully reminded that the word recently relieved of command of the dissenting member of the Supreme Court is respectfully reminded that the word "unreasonably" was ages ago "read into" the Sixth Commandment of the law of the Sixth Commandment of the law of Moses, and is interpreted accordingly in all the courts of Christendom. Likewise the equally brief, emphatic and comprehensive Eighth Commandment has "in the light of reason" and by universal consent been modified in its application by its increase.

American Percentage in World's Crops. According to the Crop Reporter for May the world's principal crops in 1909 and our percentage strations followed, and the whole population as sumed a tone of sullen defiance, which has by no means relaxed because of the passage of the 000 bushels, 23.4; barley, 1.478,000,000 bushels, 11.5. means relaxed because of the passage of the "liberalized" bill by the Reichstag.

The reason why the changes in the "constitution," forced by the Centre and other parties upon the German Government have not placated the people of the Reichsland is that they are obstrously isocial" and not political. For instance, the concession of free religious practice and that of teaching French in the schools of district the superior of the reinforce of the

Goethals, Who Is in Washington. WASHINGTON, June 1. - Secretary of War Stimson to-day tentatively decided to visit the Canal Zone. was invited to inspect the work by Col. George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who reached Washinton

from Panama to-day. Secretary Stim-

son is anxious to view the canal, but

has not selected a date for the proposed trip Col. Goethals discussed canal questions with President Taft and Secretary S son for some time to-day. There are several matters which Col. Goothals desires to have settled. One of these is If the British authorities get into the high flying game rather late in the day they are at least very earnest about it now. The War Office has a "special scientific staff" at the National Physical Laboratory making a series of important staff.

was progressing satisfactorily. The re-cent break in the dam at one of the loca-was trivial and delayed the work there only a few says. Col. Goethals will re-main in this country about a month. He will attend the commencement at Vassar College, where his daughter will be grad-uated.

GET THE WHITE HOUSE CON Pauline to Attend the Dairymen's Convention at Waterloo, In.

WASHINGTON, June 1. Pauline Wayne, that princess of Holstein ancestry which Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin presented to President Taft last fall, is to match herself against the premier milk producers of Iowa at the State Dairy men's Convention, which will be held at Waterloo, Ia., on June 9. The dairymen. through Senator Kenyon of Iowa, secured the entry of the White House cow in their ribbon contest and found the Presi

nours, and is at the same attempting to induce the dirymen to advance the date of their convention on Monday.

If Kenyon can get the President as well as his cow at the show, he thinks the dairymen ought to acknowledge that he brought the "bacon" home to them.

ARMY STAFF ORDER. Senate Asks About Concentration of

Officers at Division Headquarters. WASHINGTON, June 1.-The Senate this morning adopted a concurrent resolution offered by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska asking for information from the War Department concerning the orders recently issued to concentrate staff officers at division headquarters in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and withdraw them from the various department head-

quarters as now organized.

The resolution demands a statement as to the number of staff officers and

be concentrated at the division instead of scattered about the country at the headquarters of the Gulf, the Lakes, the Missouri, the Colorado and of California. The concentration in the Department of the Missouri at Omaha, Neb., has been uri at Omaha, Neb., has been

SUGAR TRUST INQUIRY. Sub-Committees Appointed to Determine

Scope of the Investigation. WASHINGTON, June 1.-The Hardwick special committee elected by the House cern was expressed that the investigation and future judicial proceedings against the sugar trust.

A sub-committee consisting of Repre-At the annual dinner of the Central Asian So-clety, held at the Savoy Hotel in London a couple of weeks ago, the Earl of Minto made a speech which was remarkable for its frank and emphatic demand for protection for the growing industries of British India. He based the appeal not only upon justice and economic principles, but upon

expenditure is to remain with the House of Keys.

an elective body of twenty four members. The Governor is to have a final veto.

The changes must be passed by the Tynwald Court and approved by the King, or rather by the Hone Office in Louden. The leaves the court and approved by the King, or rather by the Hone Office in Louden.

It is COURT OF INQUIRY ORDERED To Investigate the Collision of the Delphin and the Launch Culprit Fay. WASHINGTON, June 1 Acting 5

tary of the Navy Winthrop to-day ordered a court of inquiry consisting of Capt Charles C. Marsh as president and Con mander Archibald Davis and Lieutenant-Commander Adelbert Althouse ditional members and Lieut Charles l Brillhart as judge advocate to cat the navy yard. Washington o'clock on Monday, June 5, to investigate the cat of the cat the circumstances surrounding the col-lision of the despatch boat Dolphin and the mosa will expire July 16 next, when the entire larinch Cultorit Fav, which occurred last Formosan tariff will be made to correspond with Saturday night. Miss Helen Taft and the the new tariff of Japan.

Misses Meyer, daughters of the Secretary The Board of Communications of the Chinese of Navy, were on board the Polphin Government is planning to extend the merchant fleet of Chinese steamers of modern build to the extent of thirty fast steamens or modern build to the extent of thirty fast steamens or consistency. The plans in mbay, sunk

NAVAL MILITIA EXERCISES. Commander Davis to Have Charge, Suc ceeding Commander Marsh.

WASHINGTON, June 1. Commander Archibald H. Davis has been assigned to duty in charge of naval militia affairs. succeeding Commander Charles C Marsh. who has had control of this work for been modified in its application by its in-terpreters to cover the varying degrees of culpability. JOHN F. McCLAIN.

New YORK, June 1.

Governors of the Atlantic constitution of the different naval the mobilization of the different naval militial organization with their vessels.

At Gardiner's Bay, L. 1, on Monday, July at Gardiner's Bay, L. 1, on Monday and the standard of the standard of the Atlantic constitution of the Atlantic constitution for the 17, for a course of nautical instr-

Secretary Meyer at Newport. NEWPORT, June 1. Secretary of the

Navy George von L. Meyer early this evening. He a short stay at he home !